

& NOYES.
(late Market Street.)
from various sources, fresh
and are enabled to offer to
clients, on favorable terms, a

ES.
MENTS,
S.

scine SODA, ROCHELLE,
INK, POWDER, and LI-
QUID; with suitable directions.
and family Medicines put up
May 26.

ALICE,
No. 6, India Street.
15 to 27 inches wide.

ers.

6w June 9.

SHTON'S
STORE, No. 197 Wash-
ington & Marlboro-St.)

ment of superior IVORY
Silk, Cane sticked do, a light
Oil cloth and Cotton do-
tells us can be found in the
silken-oiled silk—calash
silk, &c., &c. and
MUSICAL INSTRU-
ments, Kent Bugles French
Patient and common Flutes
superior Violins in cases;
CAS, a new and beautiful

published weekly, together
making as good an assort-
ment as can be found.

Violin and Violoncello strings
their interest to call, as a
found at this store.
Violins newly covered and
repaired. en 2m June 9.

G. offers for sale, on the
easch, or short apprved
of ENGLISH, SCOTCH,
DS, well adapted to the
de-
sires are requested to call
apostrophe April 14.

II
river, by the subscriber, at
T. A. DAVIS.
6w

JON, JAUNDICE, DIS-
LIVER, &c.

ETABLE PILLS or GER-
nal remedy for Indiges-
tive, Head-ache, Heart-
Ardy, Loss of Appetite,
Fever, Costiveness and
any Disease in more
and the last four
been voluntarily pre-
munity, who have been cured
of the digestive organs, by
adirections which accompa-
nies extracts from some of the

ffices that he has been cur-
tispsia, an indescribable
regularity of the bowels, &c.

report, "confidently recom-
mendable remedy for the above
satisfactory evidence of

that his wife commenced
case was considered incre-
opportunity of examining the
and that a perfect cure was
symptoms of her disease were
spurts, palpitation, & cough."

language, writes "that he has
the liver and digestive
or lies them eminently calcu-
for which they were designed,
bury, Vt, certifies "that these
successful in his own case,
anconquerable kind, having
the medical aid, acting, ex-
er." etc.

was "I am induced by feel-
to make known to the public
ected in my own case, which
and with pain in the side and
to the use of three boxes of
ills, or German Specifics,
in many other certificates, may
the bill of directions.

Pills are for sale by LOWE
—, Carruth, T. M. Mer-
tens, 32, and John Brown,
High Market, P. Hall, 1,
Hanover-st.—Maynard
Kinder, corner of Court and
Wheeler, Cambridge—
Porter, Salem—Carleton,
in New-England.—Price 75
May 5.

ANACEA,

or King's Evil, Sypilistic
Crustaceous, Ulcerous Sores,
of the Liver and Skin, Gen-
itores which originate from
constitution has been bro-
ken, Arsenic, &c.

in what estimation Swain's
ideal profession, the proprietor
stems in their practice
as deeply as among the
one. The wife, as well as the
have much gratitude to the
genital in its favor—their recom-
mend to the second genera-
have destroyed valuable lives
seduced in promoting the cur-
ing of such great benefit to the
its original ownership, claims
medical public.

plan, "a just treat to
announced by the most celebra-
in the United States and else-
the spurious mixtures made in
support from the medical facul-
so plain and conclusive,
joined to enforce conviction.
this valuable medicine, which
ulated by certain Physicians
an empy or in the mischievous
tions.—I leave the public to

and give them the most sol-
some does not contain mer-
curies.

MESSRS. of the Institute and Practice
in the Univ. of Penn-
sylvania of Medicine of Penn, &c.

years had an opportunity of
various ulcers, which having
modes of treatment were heal-
Panacea; and I do believe
will prove an important rem-
dial disease.

N. CHAPMAN, M. D.
of Surgery in the University of
Clinical Lecturer to the Ams

aces of Mr. Swain, in numer-
three years, and have always
especially in secondary syphi-
I have no hesitation in pro-
motional value.

W. GIBSON, M. D.
of Surgery in the University of
the New York Hospital, &c.
Swain's Panacea, both in the
care, and have always found it
chronic, syphilitic and scro-
fous cases.

VALLENTINE MOTT, M. D.
made by JONATHAN P.
June 2.

the Society which deserves
consideration together, with re-
ference to the question: "Whether
a parish is obliged to receive as
members all who desire to become such?"
are, then are they of all corporations the most mis-
erable, degraded and unprotected.

By the statute of 1811, chap. 6, any person
becoming a member of a religious society, whether
corporate or unincorporate, is to have his membership
certified by a committee of such society (i.e.
the new society that he joins) and the certificate is
to be filed with the Clerk of the Town where he
(i.e. the sealing parishioner) dwells, and such
person is exempt forever, so long as he continues
such membership, from taxation, &c. in all other
society whatever.

By the statute of 1823, chap. 106, any person
may separate from one society and join another by
filling with the Clerk of the society left, a certificate
of the fact under the hand of the Clerk of the society
which he elects to join.

BOSTON RECORDER

And Religious Telegraph.

NATHANIEL WILLIS AND ASA RAND, PROPRIETORS AND

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MASS. . . . W. A. PARKER, Printer.

NO. 25...VOL. XV.

RELIGIOUS.

RIGHTS OF PARISHES.

In a Farewell Sermon which deserves careful and repeat-
ed perusal, the Rev. Mr. Cogswell makes many judicious
and important remarks on the rights and duties of parishes
and churches. We extract one paragraph and the note
which is appended to it, on the right of a parish to receive
or reject at their pleasure those persons who may apply
for membership. This topic has become one of great practical
interest in many places; and the principles by which the
matter should be regulated, ought to be well established and
generally understood. We will name one instance in point,
of which we have been informed. In a certain town of this
Commonwealth, there was an evangelical church and society.
Last spring some twenty or thirty persons gave in
their names to become members, and came forward and
acted in the annual meeting. They made a violent attempt
to dismiss the minister, but having failed in the attempt,
they again "signed off" before the assessment for parish
expenses was laid. These persons were generally Unitarians
and Universalists, and perhaps a few others of the same liberal class.
It is time for religious societies to inquire whether or not the rule extends to them, that "every man's house is his castle" against lawless invaders.

Care should be taken to preserve the body from
contamination. While, according to the laws of this
Commonwealth, all who belong to a Society
have the right to retain their membership if they
choose, yet none should be admitted, who are unfriendly to
it or its interests. Self-preservation is a law of nature.
A Society, therefore, ought always to possess
and exercise the power and privilege of admitting
or rejecting, at its option, persons who apply
for membership. This power and privilege, if it is
conceived, are given to Societies by the existing
constitutions and laws of Massachusetts.

Note.—The Constitution of Massachusetts se-
cures to every citizen the right of applying the
money, paid by him for the support of public worship,
to the teacher on whose instruction he attends,
provided there be any, whose instruction he can
conscientiously receive. All religious societies are
bound to support public worship, and yet all the
members of such societies are at liberty to withdraw
their support. How absurd then is the Constitution itself! And this absurdity is not mended
much by the several statutes enacted by the legis-
lature.

As none but corporate societies are included in
the injunctions of the Constitution to support pub-
lic worship, (there being no legal means
to compel any other societies to fulfil these injunctions,) it was, of course, held, by the Court, under
the statute of 1799, chap. 87, that a member of a
territorial parish (which is a corporation) could not
withdraw his taxes, imposed for support of religi-
ous worship, for the purpose of applying the money to
the maintenance of a teacher of an unincorporated
society. And the doctrine must have been the same,
though the parish were not a territorial, but a poll
parish. It must have been an incorporated parish,
6 Mass. Rep. Barnes vs. First Parish in Falmouth.

In consequence of this judicial doctrine, the stat-
ute of 1811, chap. 6, was enacted, by which all so-
cieties, whether corporate or unincorporate, or a com-
bination of exemption from the liabilities of the old
parochial bodies. If the parishes or religious so-
cieties of the Commonwealth are bound to admit into
their bosom infidels, scoffers, and all others on de-
mand, whether willing or unwilling, then the laws
have done all that is necessary to prostrate every
religious society in the Commonwealth. A floating
population may overrun and outvote all the church-
es and societies and dissipate their funds and de-
cruit their temples and altars. For the right of
voting is incident to membership in all parishes,
where other provisions are not specially made by
the legislature.

Until the statute of 1811, chap. 6, was passed,
every inhabitant of every territory was a member
of the parish where he resided, and liable to be
taxed for parochial purposes, unless he was a Quaker,
or a member of some other incorporated parish.

If he were named in an act incorporating a
poll parish, or even a territorial parish on other
ground, he of course was a member of such parish
only. Or if he procured a special act annexing
him and his family, &c. to an extra-territorial parish,
his connexion of course ceased with the terri-
torial parish in which he resided, or with any other
parish to which he formerly belonged.

There is, it is true, a vestige of the old territorial
not still left in the statute of 1823. Persons
removing into a town are to be taken as members
of the oldest religious society, unless they procure
a certificate that they belong elsewhere. In such
case the law is clear and peremptory. But when a
person has once signed off from a society, he can
never return to it by certifying. No doubt
the Shakers in Harvard would resist an attempt of
admission into their body by all the other citizens
of that town, yet they would resist in vain, unless
other societies can resist successfully. If the oppo-
site doctrine be held, the inhabitants of Provincetown
may insist upon becoming members of the
Rev. Mr. Gridley's parish in Williamstown, and
then control (if their numbers are sufficient) the
affairs of his parish. They may destroy it, and
then proceed in succession, from one parish to another,
until they have revolutionized the whole. And
Turks, Jews, and any others may do the same.

It is a remarkable fact in the history of the parishes
in Massachusetts, that Boston has always
stood on the basis which is here contended should
be universal, that is, voluntary associations, aided,
if desired, by special incorporation.

If the above reasoning is not correct, the parishes
and religious societies in this State are not in the
enjoyment of religious liberty. They cannot pre-
serve their own existence. They are liable to be
destroyed at any time. If the Constitution and
laws of the Commonwealth should not be construed
by the Court as understood above, it is believed
that the religious community will rise at once and
demand from their representatives in legislation
the enactment of a law to this effect. The inter-
ests of all denominations of Christians would re-
quire this. The above principles apply to them
all, and equally concern their well-being.

I only add, that the opinion here expressed, is
agreement to the views of some of the first jurists in
the Commonwealth.

For the Boston Recorder.
ROMANISM IN THE UNITED STATES.
NO. VII.

MESSES. EDITORS.—Do the priests still arrogate
to themselves the power of working miracles? Let
the following language, which I take from their
catechism for children, answer.

Q. What is the Holy Eucharist?

A. It is a sacrament, which contains the body
and blood, the soul and divinity of Jesus Christ,
under the forms and appearances of bread & wine.

Q. Is it not bread and wine, which is first put
upon the altar for the celebration of the mass?

A. Yes; it is always bread and wine till the

priest pronounces the words of consecration during
mass.

Q. What happens by these words?

A. The bread is changed into the body of Jesus
Christ, and the wine into his blood.

Q. Do you believe this firmly?

A. Yes; and as firmly as I saw it with my

eyes, because Jesus Christ has said it.

Q. When the priest breaks the consecrated

host, does he also break the body of Jesus Christ?

A. No; Jesus Christ is under the forms in such

a manner that he cannot be divided.

Q. When the host is divided under which part

is Jesus Christ?

2. This part of the system bears very unequally

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 23, 1830.

TERMS. {

For a single copy, \$3 a year—or \$2.50 in advance.
To Agents or Companies, 6 copies for \$12.50 in advance.

on Auxiliaries in destitute parts of the country,
which need to have the whole amount of their
host returned to them in Tracts, compared with
Auxiliaries in places abounding in means, many of
which it is desirable should contribute more than
one-fourth part of their funds as a donation.

3. The giving of so large discounts to Branches
and Auxiliaries, necessarily prevents the Society
from affording its Publications at as low a rate as
is desirable, to that portion of the community not
entitled to a discount; while, at the same time, the
large discounts, in connection with the fact that so
large a portion of the covers are gratis, renders the
nominal price of the Society's Publications so much
greater than the amount received in the sales, as to
convey an erroneous impression of the rate at
which they are actually afforded.

Their miracles are by no means confined to the
change of substance in the Eucharist.

Any one, by fasting, prayer, penance, and self-
infliction, may make such remarkable attain-
ments in piety, as to be endowed with miraculous
gifts. In England and on the continent of Europe,
a popish miracle is not very uncommon transaction,
but in this country I have heard of none, which
have been wrought in the presence of veritable
witnesses. Perhaps none of our American Papists
have yet attained to that degree of sanctity, which
is necessary to secure them divine co-operation;
or rather perhaps they have too much prudence to
outrage the feelings of an enlightened community
by such heaven-daring pretensions.

Do the Papists worship the Virgin Mary?

One fact, which is related by a priest at the
west, in a letter to his friends in Europe, and published
in a Catholic periodical at Paris, will satisfy
our inquiries on this point.

The bishop of St. Louis took passage on board
a steam-boat for New-Orleans. Before they had
proceeded far on their voyage the boat struck a log
concealed in the river, which penetrated the side.
The water immediately poured in and threatened
their immediate destruction. They sounded and
found it thirty feet. The pilot made a vigorous
attempt to get the boat ashore, but, alas, the wa-
ter had extinguished the fire, and of course the
steam, by which the boat was propelled, had entire-
ly ceased. They were last sinking to a watery
grave, and no prospect of relief. All were filled
with consternation and distress; but the passen-
gers and crew, seeing no possibility of escaping
the jaws of death, at length resigned themselves to
their fate.—Who is able to rescue this sinking
crew from threatening death? Who is our refuge
and strength, a very present help in trouble?

The Virgin Mary, answers the Papist, will save
them. In this time of deep distress, the pious bus-
tled up upon his knees, and with both hands sup-
pliantly extended towards the heavens, exclaimed
Holy Virgin,—save us—perish,—*Sainte Marie sauve nos malheurs*. In a moment, a
wave of terror overcame the crew, and they
were soon safe on shore.

System of Prices and Discounts now adopted.

1. Useful matter will, as soon as it can be pre-
pared, be printed on both sides of the covers of the
duodecimo Tracts; and at the expense of issuing
each cover somewhat exceeds the expense of issuing
a Tract of 4 pages, *each cover will, from and
after the present time, be counted as four pages* in
the sales. This method of counting the covers,
in connexion with a change in the system of dis-
counts, will enable the Committee, while they in-
crease the number of pages sold, for a cent, to de-
termine on a number which will be of convenient
use—a point which all who are conversant with
the detail of Tract sales will see to be indispens-
able. By this method of counting covers, the prices
of the Tracts of different sizes will also bear essen-
tially an equal relation to their cost, and should, at
any future time, be thought desirable to omit the
covers on any of the smaller Tracts, no deter-
mination will be thereby occasioned in the
arrangement of prices now adopted.

2. The price of the Society's duodecimo Tracts,
each cover being counted as 4 pages, will be
throughout the country, from and after the present
time, *one cent for fifteen pages*; and the prices of
other Publications as in the accompanying sched-
ule.

3. Discounts will be made only to large Branches
and Auxiliaries having Depositories from which
minor Auxiliaries are supplied. The doing away
of all other discounts will greatly simplify the
Tract operations of the country; and, in connexion
with the consequent increase of the number of pages
afforded for a given sum, will especially ad-
vance the interests of the more distant and desti-
tute branches and Auxiliaries, owning Depositories,
are subjected to freight, and in several of our prin-
cipal cities and towns for rent and agency, are ne

short of the immediate conversion of his child or pupil.

At 10 o'clock a sermon was preached by Mr. Cooke in behalf of the Society, connected with the conference, for the "mutual assistance of our churches," which has followed by the report of the Executive Committee. From the report, it appears that five feeble churches within our limits, or in our immediate vicinity, have received more or less aid during the year. The evangelical churches in Barre, Oakham, and South Brookfield, have to some extent been assisted, and it was peculiarly gratifying to learn that the prospects of each of these churches were brightening. Amidst many embarrassments, surrounded with determined opposers, who are strengthened by wealth, and shielded by prejudices, these branches of our Zion have been greatly encouraged, by the sympathies and co-operation of their sister churches, and we trust will be soon mingling their charities, with our own, to refresh and cheer the feeble and depending around us.

The exercises of the conference were closed with the administration of the Lord's supper; at which a goodly number of Christians, from different churches, united with the infant church in Barre, in this feast of love and holy communion. The scene was full of interest. The circumstance of our being in a house of God, recently erected to the worship of Jehovah, Father, Son, and Holy Ghost; where the standard of truth had but just been set up;—and uniting with a church, which had been struggling into being, and which was beginning to shed a light on the surrounding darkness;—we could not but be affected, while we were ready to say, "What hath God wrought." Rev. Messrs. Fiske and Vaill led in the devotions and addressed the communicants at the table. It was indeed a feast of fat things; and all, we doubt not, could say that it was good for them to be there.

GENERAL ASSOCIATION OF CONNECTICUT. Abridged from the correspondence of the Rev. Intell.

The General Association was organized at Wethersfield, on Tuesday the 15th, punctually, at 11 o'clock. Dr. Taylor was chosen Moderator, and Messrs. Bull of Lebanon, and Lathrop of Salisbury, scribes. A delegation is present for the first time I believe, from the General Conference of Maine, Dr. Tyler of Portland. Dr. McDowell of Chelmsford, S. C., Mr. Jenkins of Nashville, Tenn., and Mr. Beckwith of Cincinnati, are also its delegates.

At 1 o'clock P. M. the Associational service was preached to a crowded and most attentive audience by Dr. Taylor, from Pilate's inquiry *What is truth?* It was what you might expect from the preacher, the occasion, and the subject—an acute and profound metaphysical discussion, applied with wonderful power to the heart and conscience. In the evening Dr. Edwards, Agent of the American Temperance Society, preached in behalf of that great cause—a sermon which would do much good in your city, it is so unlike what you have heard before.

Here is an appropriate extract, nothing to inflame opposition into fury; all was serious, cool, deliberate, argumentative, and if I am not mistaken, irresistible.

Wednesday morning at five o'clock the large old meeting house was nearly filled with serious worshippers who came together to attend an early prayer meeting. At eleven o'clock the house was again crowded; and Dr. Fitch preached a missionary sermon, the effect of which I trust will be felt for a long time to come by all who heard it.

A meeting of the Conn. Branch of the American Education Society, on Wednesday afternoon, Mr. Cogswell, General Agent of the Parson Society for New England, was present, and addressed the meeting.—Afterwards, the narrative of the state of religion was read, and the Lord's supper celebrated.

The number of ministers present is unusually great—probably not far from one hundred and fifty. The harmony and spirit of brotherly affection and confidence, and the spirit of hope and courage which seem to prevail, are truly inspiring, and make entirely pleasant and interesting meetings like these. An annual meeting of the Conn. Association was held at an early hour on Tuesday evening, the venerable Dr. Perkins in the chair, and was adjourned to Wednesday evening. Some interesting matters came up; and I believe the brethren seeing each other's faces "thanked God and took courage."

An arrangement has been effected by which the Connecticut Missionary Society and the Domestic Missionary Society will co-operate with the American Home Missionary Society. Amendments have been proposed to the constitution of the Domestic S., which are to be finally acted on next year. In the mean time the Directors of the existing Domestic Missionary Society are instructed to co-operate for the present year with the Executive Committee of the National Society at New-York. So that the arrangement may be considered as settled; and henceforward the Domestic Missionary operations of the State are placed on a new footing. The measures were agreed to without a single dissent.

A great number of professed Christians united with the General Association Wednesday afternoon in the celebration of the Lord's Supper; while an attentive crowd of spectators filled the galleries. The solemn service was conducted by Drs. McDowell and Tyler. In the evening Dr. Tyler preached a plain, solemn, and excellent sermon on the value of the soul and the danger of losing it.

At ten o'clock on Thursday morning, according to previous appointment, Mr. Gaillard addressed the Association on the object and claims of the Colonization Society, with a view of eliciting the general feelings and from the language which I have heard from him. He was followed by the Rev. Mr. Patton of New-York, who made some statements in the name of the American Bible Society respecting the "two years supply." It appears that of \$20,000 pledged in this State for the two years, only a very small proportion has as yet been raised.—New-Haven county is somewhat behind its promise, though not far behind as some other parts of the State.

A vote has been passed requesting the Rev. Joel Hawes of Hartford to perform a missionary tour at the west of frontier six weeks during the summer year, and a committee was appointed to procure the consent of Mr. Hawes and of his church and society, and to make other arrangements for the accomplishment of the object.

The Association adjourned at about 3 o'clock Thursday afternoon. The session was closed with prayer, and with singing "Blot be thy tie that binds," &c. While the body was closing its business at the Lecture Room, a public service was being held in the meeting-house, where prayers were offered, and addresses made to the church and to the congregation, particularly to the youth, members whom the pastor had particularly invited to perform their morning service.

I hope that the brethren will follow the preachers and sermons and various addresses which have been connected with this holy convocation.

The Hartford Observer adds: The Rev. Mr. Cogswell, an agent of the American Education Society, for the following resolution, which was seconded by the Rev. Mr. Beckwith, of Cincinnati.

Resolved, As the sense of this Society, that the immense and increasing destitution of evangelical ministers in the country requires greater efforts than have ever been made in educating young men for the Gospel ministry.

Elephant addresses were made by these gentlemen to a crowded audience.

Concerning the state of religion we only remark, at present, that revivals within the year past were reported from about one tenth of the churches of our denomination in the State.

REV. MR. BREWER IN GREECE.

The New Haven Intelligencer of Saturday last contains the following letter from Mr. Brewer, to the Association by which he is supported; and an appeal to the public in behalf of that charity, which we shall insert next week. The same paper contains another short letter, which adds but little information beyond what was contained in his letter to us on his first arrival. It will be seen that Mr. B. finds his former labors were far from being lost; and that he has altered his plan since he left America, to his location.

Extract of a Letter dated March 8th.

I wrote the Society shortly after our arrival at this place, informing them of the reasons which prevented my being left at one of the Greek islands by the way. We were then in daily expectation of sailing for Syria, or Tunes, in a vessel of the country. Subsequently we received very obliging and exact intimation, from the captain and owners of the ship, Sir. Warren, to take passage with them, and should gladly have availed ourselves of the opportunity, not only of enjoying the society of our countrymen, but also of escaping the quarantine, to which merchant vessels are subject, had it not been for our determination to remain at the present at Smyrna.

It will be recollect'd by our patrons, that either Syria, Tunes, Athens, Corinthus, or Argos, was regarded as the place where we should probably establish ourselves. In

the former island, twenty or thirty thousand Greeks had been drawn together by its neutral character, and central situation for commerce. Among this people, thus collected out of almost every island and village in Greece, I had, when formerly resident here, begun a school upon the plan of our institution. Upon leaving Smyrna, I consulted with Rev. Dr. King, to take our missionary superintendence of this school, with the understanding, that either myself, or some other American missionary, should relieve him at an early period. During my protracted absence, the school has greatly increased, and under the benevolent, judicious, and energetic direction of Dr. K. has assumed a most important aspect. Indeed, so timely has been this effort, and its influence so widely diffused, that it may reasonably be doubted, whether an equal amount of money and labor were ever more advantageously expended. Teachers, and priests flock from every part, to profit by the example of Dr. K.; and the Captain of Smyrna commands his labor; and the American School at Syria, as it continues to be called, is likely to prove a model for Greece and the Levant. The school at Syria having been furnished with instructors, we have thought it inexpedient to go there. As Rev. Mr. King has established a school at Tunes, and as Athens is still in possession of the Turks, we have concluded that it was best for us at present, to give up the idea of occupying either of those stations.

Turkey has become tranquillized; and at Smyrna in particular there is a Greek population of 5000 families; and a numerous colony of Americans, who have been established in the last two years. In the judgment, too, of well informed residents, the Greek merchants are among the most enterprising, and are likely to become the most wealthy in the place. Smyrna is also the centre from which the Greeks of Asia Minor can best be operated upon, and while their increased prosperity here, gives additional importance to the exertions for their improvements, the greater degree of liberty enjoyed by them, and the spirit of liberality prevalent among them, hold out peculiar encouragement. The labor of our country and later American missionaries, Rev. Messrs. Parsons, Dr. King, and Mr. Hartley, and the agents of the British and Foreign Bible Society, and of the Rev. Mr. Hartley, and other English missionaries, and after prayerful consideration; and with the earnest solicitation of our friends; we have concluded, therefore, to commence our school operations in Smyrna, a city whose population of Mahometans, Greeks, Jews, Armenians, and Catholics, exceeds that of New-York, and at present there is but one Protestant missionary, Rev. Mr. Lewis, besides ourselves.

To meet however the increased expense attending a residence here, as well as for benefiting the children of the Franks, we have opened a school, now containing half a dozen pupils, for which we receive tuition. I have also commenced giving gratuitous lessons in English, at the Greek school or college taught by Abraham of Cesarea; and having now a room prepared in our own house, we are all occupied in collecting a charity school for girls. To aid in the conduct of this school, we have engaged for the present, a sloping priest, who was formerly of the Greek Catholic communion, and whom we much desire to have in the means of retaining in our employ. On Sabbath evenings I expand the Scriptures at my own lodgings, but have no time to speak in Greek, the Dutch coucil has kindly offered me the use of his chapel.

Thus far, each of our little company has been blessed with excellent health, and we are all rejoicing in the prospects of usefulness, which are opening before us. From the officers of our vessels of war, the Java, the Warren, and the Field, I have been lying in the harbor, as well as the negro was the servant of his master from the dawn of the day to the setting of the sun, and no encroachments could be made upon that time. Well, then, if the negro was to be taught, it must be between sun-set and sun-rise. Then came an effect from the colonial assembly prohibiting the missionaries from troubling the negroes between sun-set and sun-rise. The negroes resisted that effect, and one of them, Mr. Grindall, a colored man, was beaten to death by the West Indian dredgers, and there he died. A second missionary was confined there, and suffered mortally; and a third, who was confined, had returned to this country with impaired health and constitution. He had heard, however, from indubitable authority, that both the Societies and the Missionaries were determined to act as under those pernicious circumstances they ought to act; they had determined to brave the storm, (cheers.) and still to go on, and if it failed, to let the world know it. The negroes, and the authorities of the colony, and the government of the country, have known that result would be that some of them would lose their lives, and the consequence of that would be the rousing of the people of England, who would not permit these persecutions to be continued.

SUTTEES OF JUGGERNAUT.

At the anniversary of the Church Missionary Society in London, Mr. H. E. Buxton, member of Parliament, said:—

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Mr. Buxton, member of Parliament from Ireland, said:—

now not that he was ever a mem-
ber known and warm philanthropy.
But his membership in a benevo-
lent society make that society responsible
and independent editor.

Mr. G. had been an authorized
Society, it would have been in-
of that society "to inquire whether
anything in such an instance,"

Christian code of morals, that a
should its agents, right or wrong,
urge of official duty, agents may
moral acts, and even grossly vio-
lent; and must their superiors just
in "inquiry?"

benvolent societies are given them
moral purposes; and these Direc-
tions to appropriate them to other
than a malignant, on a suitable occasion,
and the loudest in condemning
circumstances, it would be a vio-
lent less than ours. It is plain
they could not pay the fine of conviction
were their authorized agents and
editors.

Mr. G. is released, by the hon-
orable court, that they might have been
that such a man as he is free,
in the cause of liberty and
that the relief came from the
opposite, a friend of colonization and
not what might have been said,
but release from those who are
Perhaps friend Buckingham may
Buckingham should have done it;
and had he stepped forward to the
defender. If so, we cannot

We can only answer for our-
self and with our limited means of
doubt to judge whether Mr. G.
more for well-doing or for evil
equally in doubt, whether as
in this quarter world or would
be to the cause of African
we say with the explicit avowal
integrity of Mr. G., and of our
part.

THE TROUBLE COME.

The law of Georgia, extending the
Cherokee territory and sub-
sequently, was to go into effect on
Aug. 21, which contains a procla-
mation of June 30, in which he recites
it to be in force, calling upon all
to see that it is obeyed and
not to violate its emer-
gencies. The Cherokee have
left their constitutional govern-
ment officers; and the proclama-
tion to inflict its penalties on
Indian, who shall attempt to
resist the rights and privi-
leges of the Cherokee. Also, to pun-
ish to prevent any Indian from
leaving any land to Georgia. In
preceding attempts to bring the
Cherokees into the United States, it
was with heavy penalties, if not
of being witnesses or actors
upon them the rights and privi-
leges proclamation accuses them of
attempt for protection since the
various other acts excepting a
few against the government [compensate].

It is apparent that the execu-
ting the said measures with the
utmost of no parallel to this cruel
and King Alberus," an account
other III. S. 15; and adults
Indians may sit down to drink,
or perplexed. It is not time,
The same God who judged the
and rescued the Jews from the
and freed them and sealed
the Cherokee had gone
the passes the confidence of Ge-
graphically, as Queen Esther did
the passes the Cherokee's bounda-
ries, the gallows which he has erected

and proclamation, asserts the right
of the lands of the Cherokees,
the property in the gold and silver
comment on the law of Con-
stitution, and the law of the state
the Boston Daily Advertiser, "it
that the poor Cherokees are en-
choose to remain and submit to
the laws of Georgia subject them,
Government not willing to suffer
as it is, of doing them justice,
caused that they will not submit,
and anticipates their decision, and
us before they can have an op-

TO TEACHERS.

bers and other friends of popular
his city in March last, recom-
mendation of persons engaged and
of instruction be formed, and ap-
make the necessary arrangements,
call a meeting for organizing,
said meeting to be held at the
Thursday, Aug. 19, at 8 o'clock,
of the public schools in Bos-
the 18th, and the Commencement
the 25th. The committee propose
to be occupied by a series of plain
and important subjects connected with
arrangements for 17; and we
the names of the lectures next
of common schools, or in insti-
and all gentlemen, who have ever
of teaching, and who still take
and become members of the As-
of the country they may reside,
and that ladies will become mem-
such as are actually engaged in
invited to attend the lectures.
Bailey, Chairman, and G. B.

For the Boston Recorder.
S. D. SOCIETY.

Society held its nineteenth an-
Middleborough, Rev. William
to arrangements made the last
become auxiliary to the Am-
as measure the Society changes
In future, it will be known as
Education Society. This method
existing among the classes and
according to its present con-
of Plymouth, Barnstable and
Newell, the general Agent of the
city was present, and addressed
excellent manner. He illustrated
lecturing young men to support
and the world. He was followed
of Northbridge and the
city. It appeared that a great interest
for the preservation of our
influence of our churches. And
this age to preserve Christian
and moral influence, and to intro-
introduce a foreign religion
which our fathers knew
increased efforts of the degen-

dants of the Pilgrims to preserve uncorrupt "the good old
way and walk therein." The wants of the churchmen nineteen
years ago called the members of this Society to action. So
though they claim precedence over the Am. Education So-
ciety, in this work, we desire to the existence of a more
efficient conductor and cheerfully resign their separate oper-
ations, and place all the disposal of the Am. Education So-
ciety their funds with all they are able nominally to raise.

The receipts of the last year, were between twelve and
thirteen hundred dollars. It is hoped a far greater sum
will be realized during the year upon which we now have
entered.

The history of the Society will be reviewed with pleasure
from the number and success of its beneficiaries. Under
God it has brought "able men" into the ministry. God
has owned their labors in reviving religion and increasing
the church. Some have fallen asleep, and "cease
from their labors." May the Lord of the harvest send
to them laborers into his harvest; until the gospel shall be
"preached to every creature."

ELIJAH DEXTER, Sec'y.

NEW EFFORTS FOR SEAMEN.

The Managers of the American Seamen's Friend Socie-
ty unanimously resolved, at a meeting on the 11th inst.,

That the Board regard with special interest the ap-
pointment of a suitable preacher to seamen at N. Orleans,
and consider it one of the most important and responsible
posts to which a minister can be called.

That the Board recommend to the Executive Com-
mittee to establish missions for our seamen, in Oahu, in
Hawaii, and on our own lakes, as soon as
they can find suitable persons to occupy these stations.

3. That the Board earnestly desire the cause of

the patroon of the Christian public, and hope that

congregations will make their ministers life directors or life

mentors, and that individuals will give the Seamen's
Friend Society its proper share in their charities and pros-
perity.

As reference to these resolutions, it is remarked, that

Providence seems to have opened the door for a mission among

the sailors on the lakes, with favorable prospects.

New-Orleans must be supplied in the autumn, unless some

special provision is made. At the same time the Society

is in debt to the amount of about \$800, incurred the first

year of their operations.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

[Most of the works named below have lain at our elbow
for several weeks; and have been neglected, on account of
the various anniversaries and the engagements incident to the
changes in our office. We can even now do little more
than place their titles on our list; and we do this, for the
sake of leaving a clear table to our successor.]

*Discourses on the most important Doctrines and Duties
of the Christian Religion.* By A. V. Griswold, D. D.,
Bishop of the Eastern Diocese; 30 sermons, pp. 472,
8vo.

The National Reader:

*Introduction to the National Reader, and The
American First Class Book.*

These three are reading books, for schools of various
grades, by John Pierpont, Pastor of Hollis Street Church,
Boston. Published by Richardson, Lord & Holbrook, and
Hilliard, Gray & Co.—These books are all in use in the
schools of this city; have obtained an extensive circulation
in the United States; and have been re-published with
a favorable notice in England. The following is an ex-
tract from an English paper:

"To the learned Mr. Barker, of Thetford, are the pub-
lic indebted for this judicious reprint of one of the very best
school books in our language. It contains upwards of two
hundred well arranged and diversified articles in prose and
verse, from the pens of the most celebrated writers, includ-
ing a large number of American authors, almost wholly unknown
to the English teacher, but whose great merits enti-
tled them to the attention, perusal and studious imitation of
every young scholar in the kingdom."

We shall therefore find it convenient to notice these
books in another publication, and probably shall be obliged
to make a few imperfections in them.

A History of the United States of America. By
Rev. C. A. Goodrich. Thirty-fifth Edition. Richard-
son, Lord & Holbrook.

Questions and Supplement to Goodrich's History.

By Joseph Emerson, Principal of the Fem. Sem. in We-
sterville, Conn. 21 edition.—These also will come under no-
tice in the Education Reporter.

The Juvenile Speaker. By Samuel Putnam. Dover,
E. French.—We cannot now judge what the author of this
little book has effected, but his attempt is, to collect such
compositions as are adapted to declamation, and level to
the capacities of younger pupils. 12mo. pp. 140.

*Abolition of the African Slave Trade, by the British
Parliament.* Abridged from Clarkson. Together with
the Present State of the Slave Trade and of Slavery.
2 vols. 12mo.

—Augusta, Me. F. A. Brinsford.

This is an invaluable present to American youth; being an
abridgement of a work, which details the operations connected
with one of the greatest moral revolutions that the world has
ever seen. It is needed, to prepare the way for effecting
another similar revolution in our own country—a
revolution which must be effected, if our country is to be
saved from an early and awful overthrow. The work is
designed for the Libraries of Sabbath Schools, and is well
adapted to the use of the older pupils.

Valley of the Nashua, and other Poems. By Rufus
Dawes.—Boston, Carter & Hende.—A beautiful volume.

*The Scottish Loom Bug; or a Memoir of Alexander
Edington,* who died aged 18 years. By the Rev. Robert
MacLaurin. Recommended by the Sabbath School Union
of Scotland.—Boston, James Loring.—A useful little
volume, in spiritual things.

Lives of the Evangelists and Apostles, Writers of the
New-Testament. For the use of Sunday Schools and
Families. Cambridge, Hilliard & Brown. 12mo., pp. 120.
This is a useful accompaniment to the New Testament,
in the reading of young people.

The Watchman's Report: a Thanksgiving Sermon.
By Silas McKeen, pastor of the Cong. Church, Bradford,
Vt.

Valentine's Penmanship, 2d Edition. Boston, Lincoln
& Edwards.

MILMAN'S HISTORY OF THE JEWS.

This work has obtained a great name in England, as a
good book for youth; and, being lately republished in this
country has begun to acquire the same celebrity here also.
About the time of its appearance here, we noticed some
structures it in the London "World," where it was repre-
sented as insidiously inculcating unbiblical principles, or at
least as having unguardedly advanced sentiments which
would have that tendency. We forbore to copy these stric-
tures, as the book was within our reach, till we should examine
it for ourselves. Some other papers have noticed the
English criticisms; and one circumstance renders it satis-
factory to us to furnish our readers with at least one of them.

Additional Missionary to Greece.—At a meeting of the
Executive Committee of the Domestic and Foreign Mis-
sionary Society on the 9th inst., the Rev. J. H. Miller was
unanimously appointed missionary to Greece. It is reported
that the Rev. J. Hill and family will accompany the Rev.
Mr. Robertson upon his mission to Greece early the ensuing
fall.

Phil. Rec.

Rivermen.—A Hamburgh paper of May 24, says: "The new
Cabinet has a small, but very brilliant nucleus, a bright body,
and a pale train, about 2 1/2 deg. long. Were it not for
the moonlight, it could be seen without the help of a glass.
It moves very slowly to the northeast, and will probably be
visible for a considerable time."

Mr. Milman's work is formed from the latter part
of Mr. Milman's, now before us, we feel constrained
to give a qualified opinion—yet an opinion, we suppose,
as sound as any plain statement of the case, we
appreciate, is this: the author evidently a disciple of the
modern German school of theology, of this has led him occa-
sionally into efforts to modify the numerous narratives of
the Old Testament into natural occurrences or possible co-
incidences.

The authority of the "present eminent learned Magistrate of London" is pleaded by the author, in vindication of the
law of understanding the Jewish Records. But we
see nothing in the citation he has given that can be fairly
construed into an approval of the method which the German
philosophers are pursuing, of abstracting as far as possible

the air of miracle from Old Testament narratives, and of
resolving not a few things into tenet, fiction and heresy. Upon
the principle of these interpreters, inspiration is excluded
altogether, and the records of the Jews divide into mere
common documents of history. There may be errors of
transcription, mutations and dislocations of the Hebrew
writings, but these would never sanction the principles of
interpretation laid down by the German schools. They are
fundamentally at variance even with the exercise of a divine
superiority over the Jewish legislature—to say nothing
of plenary inspiration."

"In which the author fails, is his desire to make
difficulties and objections, and its feasible object is to make
infidels believe; but then the rub is, it first makes be-
lievers infidels."

NORFOLK CONVENTION OF TEACHERS.

A large and interesting meeting of Teachers was held at
Delham on Thursday last. They were assembled from various
parts of the country; and from Medfield, a large proportion
of the pupils attended with their teachers. This was
not only honorable to the intelligence and spirit of that
town, but interesting to the meeting, as few children
had ever been admitted to the system of education.

The exercises consisted in a discussion of the subject of
Economy of schools, an exhibition and explanation of
Common School apparatus, and Geological Specimens,
accompanied with numerous questions to children, which
the school committee had prepared.

Temperature Society.—There was a meeting of dele-

gates in Andover, first parish, on the 23d inst.; Mr. Cooke
of Ware, delivered an address. Seven Temperance Associations
were represented, and much interesting information
was communicated. *Hamp. Gaz.*

BAPTIST REGISTER.

Temperature Society.—There was a meeting of dele-

gates in Andover, first parish, on the 23d inst.; Mr. Cooke
of Ware, delivered an address. Seven Temperance Associations
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was communicated. *Hamp. Gaz.*

DOMESTIC SUMMARY.

The N. Y. Com. Adv. of Wednesday, contains an act of

Congress reducing the duty on Molasses, from and after the
30th of September—and a Treasury Note saying no pro-
vision is made for Molasses imported before the 21st of

September.

Cherokee Indians.—It will be seen by the proclamation

of the Governor of Georgia, published on the first page of

today's daily, that the process of preparing the Indians for

their removal is already begun in that State. These unhappy

people are only to be removed in case they go voluntarily

—just as a man voluntarily leaves his house when it is broken into.

Boston Day Ad.

Cherokees.—It is reported that the U. S. troops have

arrived at the gold mines in the Cherokee Nation, and

the Georgia gold diggers; and that the Indians were about

to commence digging.

Colonization.—An anonymous correspondent of Mr.

Poulton, in Philadelphia, understanding that it is designed

by the committee of the Colonization Society, to despatch

one thousand colored men to Africa, with a sum of

one thousand dollars to each.

On the 21st, Rev. RICHARD DUNNING, was ordained

and installed pastor of the Presbyterian Church of North

Penfield. Rev. Mr. Mead, of Rye, preached the sermon.

On the 21st, Rev. M. GEORGE W. HOPKINS was ordained

and installed pastor of the first Congregational society in North

Penfield. Sermon by Mr. Walker, of Charlton.

